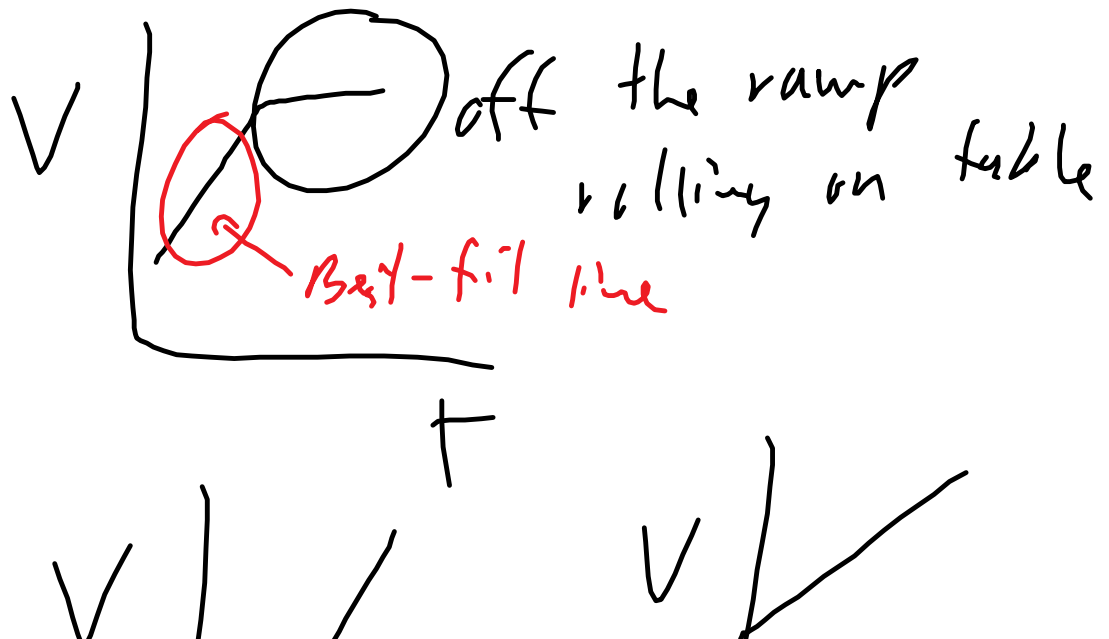
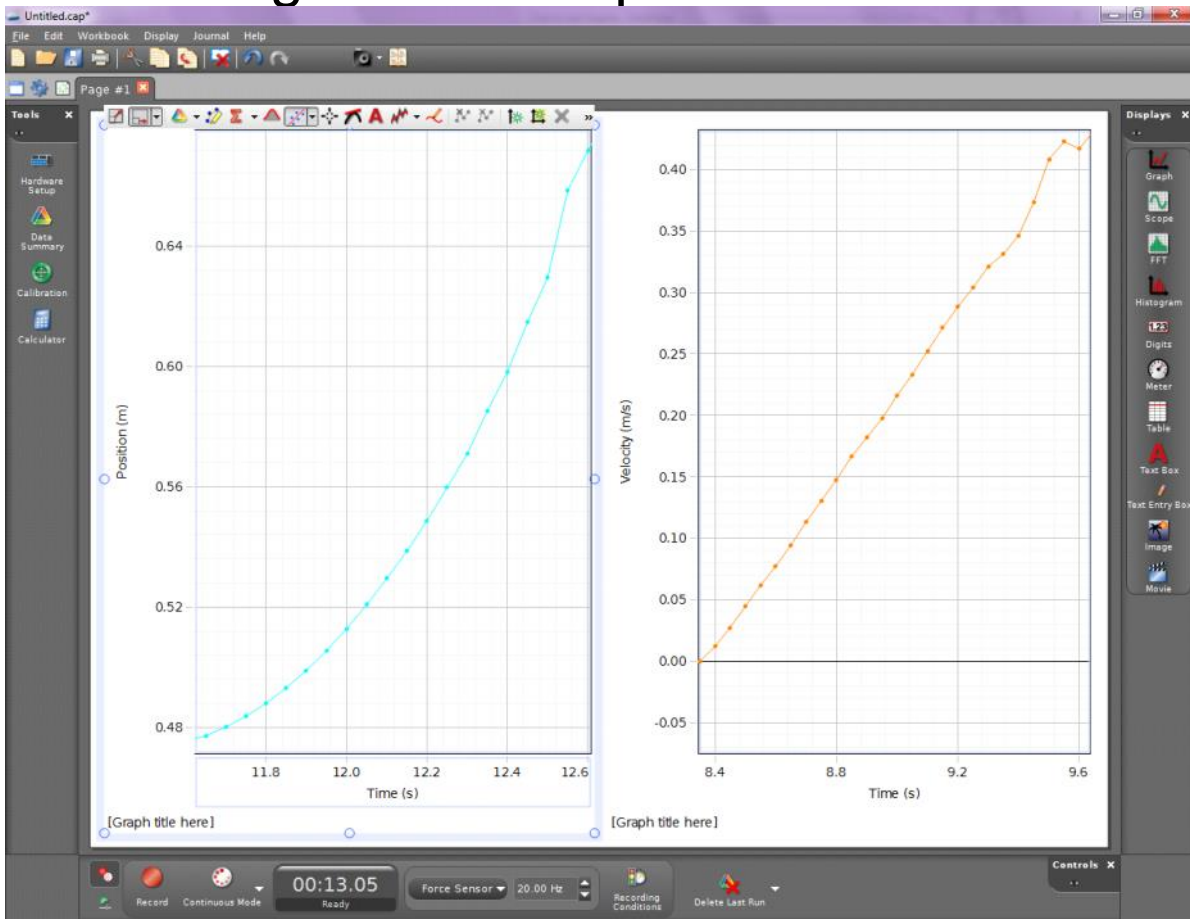


Check Lab Graphs
Derive Equations
problem solving techniques
Quiz next class and lab.
Cart rolling down a slope





labbook p23 - answer questions
 - calculation
 - source of uncertainty

uniform acceleration

acceleration is rate of change in velocity

$$a = \Delta v / \Delta t$$

it is a vector - has direction

units: m/s^2

if the acceleration is uniform

$$a = (v_f - v_i) / t \quad \text{or}$$

$$at = v_f - v_i$$

$$v_f = at + v_i$$

area under the v-t graph is displacement, d.

$$d = \frac{1}{2} (v_i + v_f) t = v_{\text{avg}} t$$

what if we want to solve a problem that doesn't give v_f ?

eg. A ball rolls at 3.0 m/s^2 down a slope. If it starts at 2.0 m/s how far does it travel in 4.0 s ?

what are your givens?

$v_i = 2.0 \text{ m/s}$, $t = 4.0 \text{ s}$, $a = 3.0 \text{ m/s}^2$

$$v_i = 2.0 \text{ m/s} \quad t = 4.0 \text{ s} \quad a = 3.0 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad d = ?$$

We can sub the first equation into the second equation to derive a new equation.

$$d = \frac{1}{2} (v_i + v_f) t \quad \text{and} \quad v_f = at + v_i$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} (v_i + at + v_i) t \quad \text{simplify}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} v_i t + \frac{1}{2} at^2 + \frac{1}{2} v_i t$$

$$d = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$d = (2 \times 4) + (0.5 \times 3 \times (4 \times 4)) = 32 \text{ m}$$

What if you don't have time?

$$d = \frac{1}{2} (v_i + v_f) t \quad \text{and} \quad v_f = at + v_i$$

how do we get rid of time?

$$t = \frac{2d}{(v_i + v_f)}$$

$$v_f = a \left[\frac{2d}{(v_i + v_f)} \right] + v_i$$

$$v_f - v_i = \frac{2ad}{(v_i + v_f)}$$

$$(v_f - v_i) (v_i + v_f) = 2ad$$

$$\cancel{v_i v_i} + v_f^2 - \cancel{v_i^2} - \cancel{v_i v_f} = 2ad$$

$$v_f^2 - v_i^2 = 2ad$$

$$v_f^2 = 2ad + v_i^2$$

← given

$$d = v_i t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2}(v_i + v_f)t$$

$$v_f = at + v_i$$

steps for solving problems:

write out givens - 0.5 marks

write out equation relating givens - 0.5 marks

sub in and solve - 0.5 marks

correct units and sig figs - 0.5marks

eg. A car is moving at 20.0 m/s and hits the brakes to stop. If the acceleration of the car is -8.0 m/s^2 , what is

a) stopping distance?

b) time to stop

p74-75 practice problems 17-24